



Developing Administrative-Legal Mechanisms In Ensuring Road Traffic Safety: Current Issues (Uzbekistan Experience)

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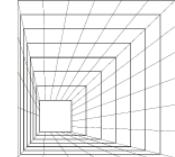
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Introduction: ensuring road traffic safety is one of the priority directions in the domestic policy of any state. This field directly serves to protect human life and health, ensure public safety, and contribute to stable socio-economic development. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, large-scale institutional and legal reforms have been implemented in recent years to ensure road traffic safety. At the same time, the need to improve administrative-legal regulation mechanisms in the field of road traffic remains relevant. The application of existing legislation, prevention of violations, and the effectiveness of liability measures require scientific analysis. In particular, improving the legal status and powers of the State Road Traffic Safety Service operating within the internal affairs bodies system is of urgent importance. The purpose of this article is to analyze the current state of administrative-legal mechanisms in ensuring road traffic safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan and to develop scientifically grounded proposals for their development.

Methods. During the research, general scientific and special scientific methods were used. In particular, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, systemic approach, formal-legal and comparative-legal methods were applied.

In addition, the current normative-legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, law enforcement practice, statistical data, and official reports of international organizations were studied. A comparative analysis with the experience of foreign countries was conducted, and advanced approaches suitable for the national legal system were identified.

Results. The research results show that the road traffic safety system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is systematically organized through existing legal and administrative norms. The activities of the State Road Traffic Safety Service are officially regulated by the Law "On Road Traffic", the Law "On Highways", and other normative-legal documents. These documents clearly define the powers, functions, and scope of responsibility of the service. It has been established that the main components of the existing system include: monitoring road traffic participants, monitoring the technical condition of vehicles, preventing road traffic accidents and responding promptly to them. The data obtained during the research indicate that the preventive and law enforcement activities of the State Road Traffic Safety Service employees have a significant impact on reducing road traffic accidents. At the same time, certain problems were identified in practice. For example, in some regions and city centers, violations of rules by road traffic participants, insufficient use of safety technical means, and shortcomings related to technical inspection of vehicles persist. Statistical data show that the highest number of road traffic accidents occur in city centers, on roads with high traffic density, and in areas where mass events are held. The analyses indicate that there are certain normative gaps in the existing legislation system, for example, the need to increase the preventive effectiveness of administrative liability, to tighten the amount of fines, and to establish additional penalties for certain violations. At the same time, the effectiveness of vehicle monitoring through digital and automated systems is sufficiently high, making a significant contribution to improving road traffic safety. In addition, the results of the comparative analysis show that there are



opportunities to implement advanced technologies and monitoring systems used in developed countries in Uzbekistan as well. On this basis, it is determined that the road traffic safety system needs constant modernization, improvement of employees' qualification level, and further improvement of the legal-normative base.

The results also show that the effectiveness of the State Road Traffic Safety Service activities depends on several factors:

1. Employees' qualifications and training.
2. Technical condition of vehicles and control mechanisms.
3. Effectiveness of the monitoring system for compliance with road traffic rules.
4. Legal culture of citizens and road traffic culture.
5. Cooperation with local authorities and public institutions.

At the same time, opportunities to increase the effectiveness of organizational and technological measures aimed at reducing road traffic accidents and improving safety have been identified. In particular, control can be strengthened through the introduction of electronic monitoring, automatic fine systems, information-communication technologies, and digital management tools.

In summary, although the road traffic safety system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is systematically and legally solid, increasing its effectiveness, applying administrative liability in a preventive and differentiated manner, and widely introducing modern technologies are of great importance.

Discussion. The results of practical work carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan on ensuring road traffic safety primarily demonstrate the effectiveness of the activities of the country's internal affairs bodies, in particular the State Road Traffic Safety Service. The research results show that the service system operates in accordance with existing legislation, but its effectiveness depends not only on the legal base but also on practical measures, employees' qualification level, technical equipment, and society's legal culture. The analyses indicate that violations of rules by road traffic participants are often related to the human factor, which shows the need for public control and increasing citizens' culture to further develop the safety system. From this point of view, not only administrative-legal but also social and pedagogical measures are important in ensuring road traffic safety. For example, teaching drivers and pedestrians to comply with road traffic rules, promoting road traffic culture in schools and higher education institutions increases effectiveness. In addition, the introduction of digital technologies and automated monitoring systems significantly increases opportunities to reduce road traffic accidents. The results show that electronic management systems, video surveillance cameras, and automatic fine systems are making a significant contribution to improving road traffic safety. This is an important mechanism for modernizing service activities, increasing employees' work efficiency, and encouraging citizens to comply with safety rules.

The results of the comparative analysis show that in developed countries, the road traffic safety system usually operates effectively through the widespread use of preventive and pedagogical tools along with legal and technological foundations. From this perspective, it is appropriate to implement advanced foreign experiences in Uzbekistan as well, for example, widely introducing safety technologies, electronic monitoring systems, and automated information-communication tools. The discussion shows that the most important factors in ensuring road traffic safety are the following:

1. Legal base and law enforcement: Existing laws and normative-legal documents are the main legal mechanisms regulating road traffic safety, but further development of monitoring and control systems is necessary for their effective application in practice.



2. Technological capabilities: The technical condition of vehicles and road infrastructure, electronic monitoring, and digital management systems play an important role in improving safety.

3. Preventive and pedagogical measures: Increasing the legal culture of drivers, pedestrians, and society strengthens compliance with road traffic rules and prevents road traffic accidents.

4. Cooperation with the public and local authorities: Cooperation with citizens, public institutions, and local government bodies makes ensuring road traffic safety more effective.

At the same time, the analyses indicate that in order to increase the effectiveness of the existing system, it is necessary to apply administrative liability in a preventive and differentiated manner, continuously improve employees' qualifications, introduce modern technologies, and enhance road traffic participants' legal culture. In general, the discussion shows that although the road traffic safety system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is legally and organizationally solid, systematic measures must continue to increase its effectiveness, maximize the safety level, and significantly reduce road traffic accidents. At the same time, integrating foreign experiences, widely applying modern technologies, and increasing society's safety culture are of great importance.

Conclusion. The research and analyses conducted on administrative-legal ensuring of road traffic safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan show that the existing system is legally solid, but additional measures are required to increase its effectiveness and significantly reduce road traffic accidents. Based on the research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Effectiveness of legal foundations: Normative-legal documents at international and national levels regulating the activities of the State Road Traffic Safety Service exist and ensure systematic order in the field. However, strengthening monitoring systems and clearly distributing powers in the practical application of laws increases effectiveness.

2. Importance of technological capabilities: Modernizing road infrastructure, monitoring the technical condition of vehicles, and widely introducing electronic monitoring and automated management systems make a significant contribution to preventing road traffic accidents.

3. Preventive and pedagogical measures: Increasing legal culture among drivers and pedestrians, implementing road traffic safety promotion in schools and higher education institutions, and encouraging citizens to comply with safety rules increase the system's effectiveness.

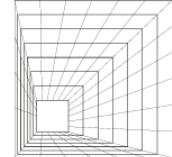
4. Cooperation between the public and state governance: Cooperation measures implemented with the participation of local authorities, public institutions, and citizens make the system more effective in ensuring road traffic safety.

5. Integration of foreign experience: Implementing advanced experiences of developed countries, widely introducing modern technologies, and applying preventive measures are among the important factors in improving road traffic safety.

In general, the research shows that although the road traffic safety system is stable in legal, organizational, and technological aspects, constant monitoring, qualification improvement, introduction of innovative technologies, and development of society's safety culture are necessary to increase its effectiveness. At the same time, systematic measures and a comprehensive approach enable significant reduction of road traffic accidents and maximum ensuring of road traffic participants' safety.

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